

Mandeville,
FAIRFAX-SURASSE,
ANDREA:
OR SALE,
of WINES, LI-
CERIES, &c.
listing of

WINES.

Medoc Jaret, in cases
old frontinac
best wine bitters
India rum
do.
ux and Naples brandy
ry gin
ases
ry old
iania rye whiskey
ider vinegar
cks
anna honey
e retailing molasses

TEAS

of good quality

, different qualities

gare, Philadelphia, En-

s., and Hamilton's snaf-

rs.

do.

in. warranted)

cloves; cassia; pim-

er, rase and ground, Co-

d salt-petre.

; rice; pearl barley,

elphia m. and; basso-

e; flotant indigo; Gen-

cotton; flax; wool; mad-

am; brimstone; chalk;

pping paper and twine;

eeding lines; denatured

ot; brandywine gunpow-

der, [the only real Bai-

froin F. to troble seal-

est Havana segars.

m raisins in boxes.

prunes; soft shelled

excellent pickles, carbo-

l; capers, olives and an-

the box.

n good alum salt salicy-

llic.

BACON,

re, on King-street, former stock, added

Genuine Articles

erry Line

assortment complete.

, on his usual terms

gars, of various qua-

lities.

TEAS,

particularly ad-

ed for

family use.

uperior quality.

WINE

Port

jeaux Brandy,

for family use,

x, St. Vincents, and

Wines.

DAILY BY

Snowden,

the Prosector.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1808.

[No. 2177.]

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday.

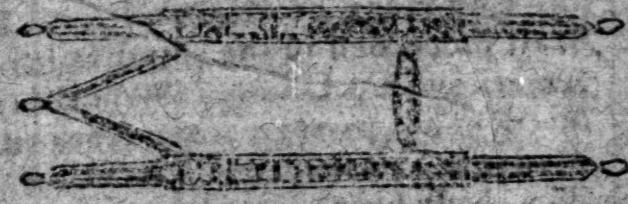
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Matsteller, v. m.


HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,
FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.
Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.


The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
125 Tons burthen—For freight
or passage
Apply to

Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the best quality flour for
milkuse on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moulo Candles in small boxes, of superi-

uality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. cost

LANDING,

FROM SCHOONER TRAVELLER,

FOR SALE BY

Lawrafon & Fowle,

50 crates well assorted Crockery Ware

50 3d Mould Candles

30 kegs of first quality Butter

40 tons Plaster Paris

10 M. Merchantable Lumber

May 13. cost

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett,

and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-

sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d.

United States of America,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The United States of Amer-

ica,

AGAINST

A certain vessel called a
schooner, known and dis-
tinguished by the name of
the William and Mary,
whereof John Spooner is
master, her tackle apparel
and furniture,

IT IS ORDERED, BY the ho-
norable William Branch, Chief Judge of the
District of Columbia, holding the District
Court of the United States, in and for the
District aforesaid, That Saturday the fourth
day of June, 1808, be and the same is hereby
appointed for the trial of the said Schooner
at the court house in the town of Alexandria
in the District aforesaid, before a special ses-
sion of the said Court, then and there to be
held—and that the substance of the said Li-
bel filed against the said Schooner, together
with this order be published fourteen days be-
fore the day hereby appointed for the trial of the
same, in the newspaper published in the
said town of Alexandria, and be also posted up
in the most public manner, for the space of
fourteen days before the said day of trial, at
the court house in the town of Alexandria
and also at the coffee house in the said town.

G. Deneale,

Clerk, Dist. Ct. Dis. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges in
substance,

1st. That the above mentioned Schooner,
called the William and Mary, John Spooner
master, wholly owned by citizens and inhabi-
tants of the United States, did, after the pass-
ing and due promulgation of a certain act of
Congress, passed on the 9th day of January,
1808, entitled "An act, supplementary to the
act, entitled "An act, laying an embargo
on all ships and vessels in the ports and har-
bors of the United States;" that is to say, on
or about the day of April, 1808, de-
part, without any clearance or permit, from
a certain port of the United States, that is to
say, from a creek emptying into the river
Potomac, called Neabsco-Creek, navigable
from the sea by vessels of ten tons burthen
and upwards, within the collection district of
Alexandria, and so departing from Neabsco
Creek as aforesaid, did proceed and arrive at
some other port or place without the limits of
the said collection district of Alexandria, and
as yet unknown to the party proponent; con-
trary to the force and effect of the said act of
Congress.

2d. That the said Schooner, on or about

the day of April, 1808, did proceed

from a port or place within the United States,

to the party proponent as yet unknown to

some foreign port or place, to the party pro-

ponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force

and effect of the said act.

3d. That the said Schooner, on or about

the day of April, 1808, did trade with

some other ship or vessel, to the party pro-

ponent as yet unknown; contrary to the force

and effect of the said act of Congress.

4th. That the said Schooners, on or about

the day of April, 1808, did put on board

of some other ship or vessel, to the party pro-

ponent as yet unknown, certain goods,

wares and merchandise of domestic growth

or manufacture; contrary to the form and ef-

fect of the said act of Congress.

5th. That the said Schooner, for the causes

aforesaid, was on or about the day of April,

1808, upon a water navigable from the

sea by vessels of ten tons burthen and up-
wards, that is to say, upon the river Potomac,

within the District of Columbia, and within

the proper cognizance of the said court, as a

court of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction,

seized by Charles Siems, esquire, collector,

as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, Clerk,

Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes

Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-

rels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett,

and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-

sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-

acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d.

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1808.

[No. 2177.]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

* GREAT BARGAIN.

Interesting Circulars. — As the following Circulars, copies of which have this morning been put into our hands appear highly interesting to part of the community, we hasten to give them to the public. — The first is addressed by the secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of our revenue — and the second is from the president of the U. States to the governors of the several states.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, May 6, 1803.

SIR, I informed you in my letter of the 28th ult. that the president considered "unusual shipment," particularly of flour and other provisions, of lumber and naval stores, as sufficient cause for detention of the vessel; pot and pearl ashes and flax seed ought to have been added to the list. But he has given it in charge to me to call your attention still more forcibly to that object. As it was the great leading object of the legislature in giving the power of detention, he considers it his duty in the execution of it, to give complete effect to the embargo laws. He recommends, therefore, that every shipment of the above articles, for a place where they cannot be wanted for consumption, should be detained. He perceives no necessity at present for the transportation of flour and similar articles from one port of the Chesapeake and its waters, to another port on the waters of the same bay; or from any port whatever to ports in the Chesapeake, Delaware and Hudson, or to other places which export such articles. And in order to prevent the inconvenience which the want of a sufficient supply might occasion in some states, he has written a letter to the governors of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, South Carolina, Georgia, and Orleans, a copy of which is, by his order, inclosed for you information.

In order that we also may be enabled to judge of the manner in which the law and his instructions are carried into effect, you will be pleased to transmit weekly to this department, a statement of the vessels laden with articles of domestic produce, which shall have departed from the district during the week, shewing the species and quantities of articles and the port of destination. Vessels not masted, or decked packets, and ferry boats, vessels which give no bonds, and those employed in carrying fire wood, manure, stones, and similar articles, need not be inserted in the statement.

I am, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of

To the Governors of Orleans, Georgia, S. Carolina, Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, 6th May, '08.

The evasions of the preceding embargo laws went so far towards defeating their objects, and chiefly by vessels clearing out coastwise, that Congress, by their act of April 25th, authorised the absolute detention of all vessels bound coastwise, with cargoes exciting suspicions of an intention to evade those laws. There being few towns on our seacoast which cannot be supplied with flour from their interior country, shipments of flour become generally suspicious and proper subjects of detention.

is one of the few places on our seaboard which needs supplies of flour by sea for its own consumption. That it may not suffer by the cautions we are obliged to use I request of your excellency, whenever you deem it necessary, that your present or any future stock should be enlarged, to take the trouble of giving your certificate in favor of any merchant in whom you have confidence, directed to the collector of any port, usually exporting flour, from which he may choose to bring it, for any quantity which you may deem necessary for consumption beyond your interior supplies, enclosing to the secretary of the Treasury, at the same time, a duplicate of the certificate, as a check on the falsification of your signature. In this way we may ensure a supply of the real wants of your citizens, and at the same time prevent those wants from being made a cover for the crimes against their country which unprincipled adventurers are in the habit of committing. I trust, too, that your excellency will find an apology for the trouble I propose to give you, in that desire which you must feel, in common with all our worthy citizens, that inconveniences encountered cheerfully by

them for the interests of their country, shall not be turned merely to the unworthy profits of the most unworthy part of society.

I salute your Excellency,
With assurances of my high
respect and consideration,
(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN.

THE political intelligence from the great Atlantic states, if it do not warrant an entire confidence that the golden principles of FEDERALISM have revived in full vigor and health, at least instructs us that the fatal embargo law threatens fearful ruin to the tottering cause of democracy. The good and powerful portion of the people are prepared constitutionally to rise up in their strength against the destructive policy of our rulers. Let democracy, and her treacherous hand maid, French influence, stand agape, brooding over their own iniquities. The guilty may escape retributive vengeance for a while, but justice will overtake them yet. The majestic in her mien, and bold in her approach, she will steal anon upon her trembling victim, and point with peculiar emphasis at the faithless friends of their country.

Should the ruling democracy be buried in the tomb of French influence, where could be found the political calum to weep over their remains? Honest Americans alive to the true interest of their bleeding country, would hail it as a jubilee, as the dawn of salvation, and the returning greatness and prosperity of the nation. We have long endured the experiment with resignation, and enough have we suffered. Efficacious state medicines must be administered to resuscitate the languishing body politic. Great political skill may revive her, but it is the slow work of great caution and tender treatment, to mend a decayed system and broken constitution.

Where is the stoic, who can contemplate our calamities with indifference? Let the surliest democrat, however mad and intoxicated with the hackneyed quack of liberty and equality, draw a picture of the present condition of our country, and its flourishing state, when the federalists descended from the chair of authority. Experience is the best test of principles. It will require nothing of the nice taste of an artist to decide between the two.

When power was shifted into the hands of our present rulers, the country was in a state of almost unexampled prosperity. She ranked high among the nations of the globe; she felt her respectability and importance daily increasing, and her weight in the scale of European politics was grateful to the pride of Americans. All Europe was astonished that a people in their infancy, who had but just burst the shackles of slavery, should so suddenly rise into a political importance, which riveted the admiration of the world. None of your little, narrow-minded, contracted nations of government had crept into favor, and gained footing in those auspicious days of federalism. A broad, liberal and enlightened policy prevailed. COMMERCE which so quickly raised our country to her then elevated rank, knew not her secret enemies, who have since arrayed themselves in deadly hostility against her. Little did she think she took to her bosom a viper that would sting her unto death. She flourished, and under her benign influence we became a rich, a powerful and respected people. Our treasury was overflowing, our nation happy, united, virtuous, strong.

"Look on this picture—and on THIS!" See your laws and constitution trampled under foot. Instead of being the avenger of the violated rights of freemen, the sure protector of oppressed and injured citizens, they were made the scourge of those they were intended to protect; the weak against the strong and powerful! Our country, jealous of being betrayed into the hands of an overweening, insolent, grasping tyrant—public faith and national honor strangled in their malice; and not even the consternation left, after tamely enduring the arrogance and high-toned insolence of foreign courts, of gaining our humble ends. We are environed with difficulties and dangers; from which the united wisdom of our public councils betrays their inability to extricate us. We have been involved in a quarrel with all Europe; which common foresight and a just and impartial policy might have averted. The whole nation groans under an intolerable pressure of suffering, and privations, rather courted than resisted—and BANKRUPTCY and BEGGARY stare every man in the face!

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our special wonder?

MENFOR.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

COMMERCE.

Speculations have lately been hazarded in England, to shew that that country is independent of commerce, and that her resources are wholly within herself. As a general proposition, it may be admitted that agriculture is the only foundation of wealth; but this must be taken with relation to the whole world at large; and it may not follow that the cultivation of the soil, to the exclusion of other occupations, will be the policy of every country any more than of every individual in a society. The fact is, that agriculture, manufactures & commerce, have all been found to be the real source of national greatness; and it is not therefore from general principles and abstract reasonings that we are to give an exclusive preference to one or to the other—How far they are to be conjointly or separately encouraged, must depend upon a due consideration of various circumstances, to which the writers alluded have not been sufficiently attended; such as the extent of territory, the fertility of the soil, the insular or continental situation of the country, and the talents, acquirements and disposition of the inhabitants.

Accordingly as these are judiciously consulted, the true interests of a country will be promoted, and it is by this diversity of pursuits, and the consequent interchange of production, talent and labor, that Providence has united together the great society of mankind. To what cause are we to attribute the power of Venice in the beginning of the 16th century, when she withstood, both by sea and land the whole force of Europe combined against her in the league of Cambrai? Or how are we to account for the former greatness of the states of Holland: the most formidable maritime foe that England ever encountered? In these instances manufactures had little, and agriculture no concern. How then can it be denied that commerce may be rendered a source of national wealth? That Great Britain derives a considerable part of her riches from agricultural pursuits is indisputable; and every effort to promote them is entitled to the highest praise; but her peculiar character is that of a manufacturing and commercial nation. As a mere agricultural state she would stand low indeed in the scale of nations, but if, in addition to her agriculture, she exert herself to maintain that superiority in her manufactures and commerce which she has already acquired, and secures those advantages by the establishment of peace, she may look to the continuance of her prosperity not only with probability but with confidence.

Bonaparte has adopted a very extensive plan for the improvement of Paris. Among other subjects all the streets between the Carrousel and Louvre are to be pulled down and another gallery corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, to be built with an open arcade, leaving in the front of the Tuilleries a parade sufficiently large to exercise an army of 100,000 men. Another new bridge is now building over the Seine from the middle of the Champ de Mars, and several new fountains are erecting, and the new national monument in the cemetery of the Magdalens, and the triumphal arch in the garden of the Tuilleries, commemorative of the victories of Napoleon, are prosecuting with activity. The other national works going forward are a column 150 feet high, in the place Vendome, to the French arms, with an avenue to the Boulevards; a martial temple on the Boulevards St. Honore, to contain the statues of the different generals who have distinguished themselves; on plates of gold, the names of all the officers and men who fell in battle are to be displayed; and on plates of silver, the names of those who survived those conflicts; a temple to Victory at the barrier of the Champs Elysees, of immense magnitude; a new sarcofage to the legislative palace in the pantheon of Genevieve; the quay of Desaix, which is to be faced with a piazza; and the column of Rostock.

The Dramatic Authors in Paris lately amounted to 2142, comprehending tragic and comic poets, melo-dramatists, moro-dramatists, vandevillists, parodists, and latominists. When performers of eminence become superannuated, they are supported by the state on the liberal principle, that those who have contributed to the public pleasures, should be supported in the decay of nature by public gratitude.

From Copenhagen we learn that the sound was completely covered with ice at the beginning of March; and that at Elsinore, where the passage is narrow and the current more rapid, the masses of ice were seen collecting from day to day; so that if the frost continued a week longer, it would be possible for foot soldiers to march over it into Sweden, where the public mind was said to be in great fermentation. At Elsinore active preparations were making to embark and transport the French army into Scania, and a flotilla was building to protect the movements of the navy and secure the transports from one island to another. In the mean while the king of Sweden (who is concentrating his army) has prohibited all communication between his kingdom and Denmark upon pain of death.

— and has ordered the flotilla of Abotobur, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Russians, whose operations are successfully seconded by the rigor of the sea.

The Porte is making the greatest efforts to re-establish the army of the Grand Vizier, which during the winter had been considerably weakened. One hundred and fifty thousand men from the Asiatic provinces are to repair to it. Very severe armaments have been addressed to the governors, and envoys sent to press the execution of the orders of the Grand Signior.

The English squadrons continue to have the exclusive dominion of the Archipelago, seizing not only all Turkish vessels, but such as may have entered a Turkish port. On the 8th of January the Dardanelles and the ports of Egypt were officially proclaimed in a state of blockade, in the name of admiral Collingwood, with an offer to grant passports to all vessels sailing to and from Malta. This proceeding has reduced the commerce of the Levant to a state of stagnation.

In the English court of admiralty at the Commons, on the 6th of April, sir W. Scott proceeded to the adjudication of the American ship Union, captain Baker, captured on her passage from Amsterdam to Madeira, and thence to Santa Cruz. The ship had been already restored; and the question now was, as to the national character of the person who claimed the cargo, and who it was contended by the captors was a Dutchman. The court however, was clearly of opinion that he was to be considered an American, and directed the property to be restored to him.

BOSTON, May 13.

Arrived, brig Sally, Harris, 45 days from Alicante, Left, March 27, ship Hibernia, Appleton, of Boston, in ballast, from Tonnigen, taken by the Josephine, French privateer, as entering the harbor; all communication with the ship strictly prohibited, the captain and crew were brought on shore to be examined before a tribunal, formed by the French consul, the legality of which, repeated decrees of the Spanish government have made patent, notwithstanding the most urgent remonstrances of our consul (Robert Montgomery, esquire) on the subject, to the Spanish governor, the examination was carried into effect, and her papers remitted on to Paris for adjudication (as they say) on the infringement of the 1st and 2d articles of the Milan decree; though unjust in the highest degree, and unprecedented amongst civilized nations, the captors did not scruple to stretch their power still farther by INHUMANLY driving the capt. and crew in the most insulting manner from the ship, the moment she was admitted to pratique, which they PILLAGED in the most flagrant manner, employing her cables, rigging, sails, &c. in the service of the privateer. Also detained by the Josephine, brig Mercury, Bradford of Plymouth, from Boston, fish, sugar, butter, &c. papers sent to Paris, and her cargo sold by the French consul. Detained by the Prince Jerome, of 2 guns and 23 men, the following American vessels, taken entering the bay; ships Ranger, from Tanger; Anna, Bradford, ditto; Hanoah, Corle, ditto; Diana, Noble, of Boston, ditto; brigs Reward Thompson, ditto; Major, Buntin, ditto; ship Minerva, from Rotterdam. Ship Neptune of Portland had been at anchor several days and was on the point of sailing, when the Jerome's boat boarded her, and took possession of all her papers. On the departure of the Sally, they had not all passed examination at the French consul's requisition, nor none of their papers yet sent forward.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

The Osage in England.—A gentleman in this city, received per the Allegheny, a letter from the editor of a Greenock paper, dated on the evening of the 9th of April, stating, that he had just received from his London correspondent, advice of the arrival of the packet Osage, captain Duplex, at Falmouth from L'Orient, with Mr. Nourse, the messenger, on board.

PARIS, (Kentucky) April 19.

On Thursday last we received intelligence by some gentlemen on their way from Natchez, that a party of the creek nation of Indians, ten in number, on Sunday the 3d instant, attacked a crew of men trading up the Tennessee river in a pirogue, fifteen miles above the mouth of Duck. The crew consisted of seven men, mostly Kentuckians, commanded by Capt. Mortimer, of which two were killed and three badly wounded: one of the men killed, we are sorry to say, is Mr. Edward Nath. Wat-

Jones, brother to the plate; the Mason county, wounded through the wrist. From the information we were no circumstances the attack. Some came to the person of whiskey, and up were overheard them they had so young man who fired on the Indians, a against him, and put him on shore, the whole crew: ed; but the Indians them, and cost hundred yards do very returned the o his mortal wound. the mouth of Rich buried our two countrymen in as circumstances would not recover. Mr. Helm, of N of the gentlemen w gence, and received Mr. Masters, one o in law to Mr. Helm. Mr. Helm furthe ed through the Chi told that the Creek to go to war with the six towns of the Cho A party of the Creek Town for some time issued to go to war to take care of the believed that they w When he arrived at he found them hold their warriors won lois, tomahawk and violence to any of h tars appeared fri whites would send miss to drive off, he

SAVANNAH. Letters from Darien mention a sad disaster to the bark: conv Darien to St. Mary's about 1 o'clock, P. M. deries, she was struc drowing to avoid which open and sun with 55 pound weight in this city, soliciting the consent of S. God, who were passed. The remains have since been picked hundred dollars in go the other body and the beard.

The MEMBERS of the Volunteer Corps To-morrow at the Court-house, and it being Bad Day, every De expect to be repaid. Wm. F. May 20.

TO RE A convenient two story house, situated on the corner, lately occupied by Eliza Robe January 12.

FOR SALE Spanish HIDE White and Brown c bags, Muscavado SUGAR, Green COFFEE in b. Madeira WINE, London particular m half pipes and q Catalonia do. in qr. Castle SOAP in box. A few tons of LOG Nath. Wat

the fort of Abo to the
falling into the hand
the right of the sea.

the greatest efforts
of the Grand V.
the winter had been
One hundred
men from the Asiatic
air to it. Very severe
addressed to the govern-
ment to press the execution
Grand Signior.

troops continue to have
on of the Archipelago
Turkish vessels, but
the Dardanelles and
were officially proclaimed
in the name of
with an offer to grant
sailing to and from
England has reduced the
country to a state of ob-

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on the 6th of April, sit W.
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N., May 13.
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ing the harbor; all
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and crew were brought
before a tribu-
French consul, the
located decrees of the
have made patent, but
most urgent remon-
(Robert蒙古)
subject, to the Span-
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fish, sugar, butter,
Paris, and her cargo
consul. Detained by
of 2 gins and 23 mea-
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Ranger, from Taa-
ford, ditto; Hannah,
Ianna, Noble, of
Reward Thompson,
Bunting, ditto; sing-
rdam. Ship Neptune
n at anchor several
point of sailing, when
arded her, and took
papers. On the de-
they had not all pass-
the French consul's in-
f their papers yet seen

Porter, brother to captain John Porter, of
this place; the other was Mr. Hervey, of
Mason county. Captain Mortimer was
wounded in four places, one of which was
through the wrist.

From the information it appears there
were no circumstances which could justify
the attack. Some of the Indians went in a
canoe to the pirogue to buy powder and
whiskey, and upon their being told there
was none, they went off muttering, and
were overheard to say in English "damn
them they had some for they smell it." A
young man which captain Mortimer had
hired on the Tennessee river, to assist in
navigating the boat, told him he knew some
of the Indians, and that they had a spite
against him, and that if the captain did not
put him on shore, they would probably kill
the whole crew: he was accordingly land-
ed; but the Indians ran down and fired on
them, and continued the fire for several
hundred yards down the river. Mr. Her-
vey returned the only fire, after receiving
his mortal wound. The crew retreated to
the mouth of Richland creek, where they
buried our two unfortunately murdered
countrymen in as decent a manner as their
circumstances would admit.

A company of men was raised, and went
in pursuit of the Indians, but had soon over-
taken them when these gentlemen left there.
An express was likewise sent to their na-
tion. One of the wounded it was thought
would not recover.

Mr. Helm, of Mason county, was one
of the gentlemen who brought the intelligence,
and received his information from
Mr. Masters, one of the crew, and brother
in law to Mr. Hervey, who was killed.

Mr. Helm further states, that as he passed
through the Chickasaw nation, he was
told that the Creek nation had determined
to go to war with the whites, and that the
six towns of the Choctaws had joined them.
A party of the Creeks had been in the Old
Town for some time, persuading the Chica-
saws to go to war; and he was cautioned
to take care of the Cherokee, as it was
believed that they would join the Creeks.
When he arrived at the Cherokee nation,
he found them holding their war dance:
their warriors wore red beads, carried
loose, tomahawk and scalps, but offered no
violence to any of his party. The Chica-
saws appeared friendly, and said if the
whites would send an army, they would
assist to drive off the Creeks and Choctaws.

SAVANNAH, April 26.
Letters from Darien, received this morn-
ing, mention a sad disaster having hap-
pened to the boat conveying the mail from
Darien to St. Mary's. On the 21st inst.
about 1 o'clock, P. M. two miles below Frederica,
she was struck when in stays, en-
deavoring to avoid it, by a whirlwind,
which upset and sank her, being ballasted
with 56 pound weights. Two monks, late-
ly in this city, soliciting contributions for
the convent of S. Gotthard, in Switzer-
land, who were passengers, unfortunately
perished. The remainder of the people
(three whites and four blacks) with the mail
are saved. The body of one of the monks
has since been picked up, and near two
hundred dollars in gold found on it.
Of the other body and the boat, nothing has
been heard.

The MEMBERS of the Alexan-
dria Volunteer Company, will par-
ade To-morrow, at 10 o'clock,
at the Court-house Square, with
six rounds of Blank Cartridges;
and it being Battalion Muster-
Day, every Delinquent must
expect to be reported.

Wm. F. Gray, Sergt.

May 20.

TO RENT,
A convenient two story Dwelling House and
store, situated on the corner of King and Pitt
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay
Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

FOR SALE,
Spanish HIDES,
White and Brown clayed SUGARS in
bags,
Muscovado SUGARS in hds. & lbs.
Green COFFEE in bags,
Madeira WINE,
London particular market do. in pipes,
half pipes and qr. ca ks.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks
Castile SOAP in boxes,
Best Spanish SEGARS,
A few tons of LOGWOOD.
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26. 1aw 3m.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MAY 20.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES.

SIR,

You are, undoubtedly, aware of the critical
situation of this country at present, and
you cannot but feel the responsibility you are
under to every class of citizens in his country.—You have acted in a manner to incur
the just indignation of every man in the U. S., and merit the most scrutinizing exam-
ination it is possible to give to your political conduct.—When I look back to the better
and more auspicious days of WASHINGTON and ADAMS, and compare the happy times
with our present degraded condition, insulted
by every foe who may think us worth notice,
and marauded by every picaroon who may
wish to prey upon our trade; I regret Sir, that the mistaken people of these states, did
not examine every part of our country, and
try if they could not find a man better qualified
than yourself; a man, who was not avowedly
partial to any country, who had never
abated the manners, and courted the smiles, of
any people on earth.—You, Sir, without the
least shadow of doubt, possess a partiality for
France, which can never end but with your
existence!—When residing there, a minister
of this country, you acquired a tincture of
their manners and refinements, which will be
felt by Americans when your misdeeds are
forgotten.—Your hatred for England, is as
conspicuous in every action of your life, as
your partiality is for the nation that is alming
a death blow at our liberties.—In your com-
munications to Congress, for years past, you
never hinted at our relative situation with
France; but the most trifling intrusion of the
British, holds a conspicuous place in those
voluminous letters.—You appear to have the
internal situation of our lacerated country, no
more at heart, than our external relations—
You recommended an embargo—For what?
To let the produce of the farmer lay in his
granary and rot; his credit to be ruined, and
his property sacrificed to pay trifling con-
tracts.—I would ask, Sir, what class of citi-
zens this law was designed to serve? Was it
the merchants? No—the failures through-
out the United States, give the lie to the as-
sertion, and plainly shew that they are no
longer able to support their credit; when the
means by which they made a livelihood are
denied them.

Was it the mechanics? No—they too feel
the pernicious effects of this wretched mea-
sure—a measure dictated by your timidity,
and not half executed, after it had become a
law!—Amendment upon amendment, was
tacked to this hundred-headed monster, until
it has become so ponderous, that you know not
how to use it.—The people of this country it
is to be hoped will open their eyes, and be no
longer deluded, by permitting pretended phi-
losophers, and quacks, to stand at the helm
of our public affairs, without the ability, or
courage, necessary for so arduous a task.—I,
for one shall rejoice, when I see men placed
at the head of our affairs, on whose abilities in
the cabinet, and courage in the field, I can
depend—I have done for the present, being
certain that when you no longer move the
springs of our government, we shall enjoy
peace and happiness.

CURTUS.

MAY 19, 1808.

By a gentleman directly from Vermont,
we are informed, that in an attempt of the in-
habitants to take a large raft to Montreal,
contrary to the embargo laws, they were re-
sisted on Lake Champlain by two sloops be-
longing to the government—when an action
took place, in which fourteen or fifteen men
were wounded. The raft made its escape
and proceeded to its place of destination.

[Utica Patriot.]

Extract of a letter from an American mer-
chant, to another in this city, dated

PARIS, March 11.

"All cases of capture or seizure of Amer-
ican property, which have occurred
under the Milan decree remain suspended;
and the council of prizes has positive or-
ders not to proceed in them, till further in-
structed; and it is believed the emperor
will decide nothing, before he knows the
result of Mr. Rose's mission. If matters
are arranged with England, I fear that all
the American property now under seque-
stration, as well as that captured, will be
confiscated and condemned: but if on the
contrary, the negotiation with England is
broken off, it is confidently expected that
all American property will be immediately
released. Every American here was much
gratified with the news of the embargo;
and certainly those who disapproved of
the measure at the time, will acknowledge
its wisdom and salutary effect after hearing
of the British orders of the 11th November
and of the French decree of 17th Decem-
ber."

"Every ship detained at home by the
embargo has been saved from capture by

the British or sequestration by the French
whose conduct has been equally unjust and
injurious; I hope it will be continued till
they both agree to respect our neutrality."

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a re-
spectable mercantile house in New York,
dated the 21st of March, 1808.

"The Osage arrived at L'Orient on the
22d instant, in 23 days from New York,
and her dispatches have gone to Paris.
We are anxiously waiting their result,
which I am very apprehensive will not be
of a very satisfactory nature, as this gov-
ernment will not probably suspend the op-
erations of the late decrees on the Ameri-
can commerce unless the U. S. will join
the confederacy against England. It is
also to be feared that the negotiation with
the British government will not take a more
fortunate turn, unless their present pecu-
liar situation should induce them to aban-
don principles, of which they have hitherto
been obstinately tenacious."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated the 30th
of March, received at New York by the ship
Connecticut from St. Lucar.

"The Prince of Peace has been declared a
traitor, his whole property and estates are
confiscated, and he is now in prison in chains.
Charles the 4th has abdicated the throne in
favor of his son, the prince of Asturias, who
has been proclaimed king of Spain, under
the title of Ferdinand the 7th. The em-
peror of France is now in Madrid, where he ar-
rived the 24th inst. 15,000 French troops
had entered Madrid, and there are about 5,000
in the country, on their march toward the
place, where they were momently ex-
pected."

"This revolution has been effected without
much bloodshed. The government has given
official notice that the intention of the French
emperor, in taking possession of all Spain, is
to protect it from the English. Our relations
with this country will, of course, be regulated
by those of France; and you may be certain
that if we are respected by France we shall
be doubly so by Spain, and vice versa."

We learn verbally that for fourteen days
previous to the execution of the prince of
Peace, he was daily brought out of his pris-
on, and exposed in the public market place
to the insults and derision of the populace.
In the orders respecting the confiscation of
his property he is designated only as Don
Manuel Godoy.

In consequence of the changes in Madrid,
the revolutionary spirit will be exercised in
all the Spanish colonies. In most instances the
principal officers have been appointed by
the advice of the prince of peace.

(Mercurial advertiser.)

A letter from an American capt. at Algeciras,
dated March 18, mentioning the receipt of a
letter from Mr. Meade, at Cadiz, acquainting
that the brig Sally of Philadelphia, had been
released there. She had not been taken
on her passage, by any British cruiser, nor
had her register endorsed; but off the West-
ern islands had been boarded by a British
privateer. After which she voluntarily
entered Cadiz harbour, and was there sever-
al days when it was discovered she had been
boarded, whereupon she was seized by offi-
cers of the government. Whether this in-
stance is a proof of favorable intention, as
to vessels whose registers were endorsed, and
the vessels forced into Spanish ports, is sub-
ject to conjecture. Strong hopes how-
ever, are entertained. Government had
samples to be taken of the flour on board
certain vessels at Algeciras, and it was pro-
posed intended to buy, if they were rel-
eased; but some doubts were entertained of the
soundness of government pay.

(Ibid.)

It is probable that the revolution in Spain
will retard decisions on the American vessels
so long detained at Algeciras, and other ports
in that country.

(Ibid.)

The following shews the mode of choosing
electors for President and Vice President, in
the different states, with the number of votes
to each:

Votes.

New Hampshire, general ticket	7
Massachusetts—mode of electing not yet regulated by law, at the last elec- tion by general ticket,	19
Rhode Island by general ticket	4
Connecticut by the legislature	9
Vermont, by do	6
New York, by do	19
New Jersey, by general ticket	8
Pennsylvania, do.	10
Delaware, by the legislature	2
Maryland by districts	11
Virginia, general ticket	23
North Carolina, by districts	14
South Carolina, by the legislature	10
Georgia, by do.	6
Kentucky—This state is divided into two districts; the counties on the south side of Kentucky river elect four electors, and those on the north side the same number,	8
Ohio, by districts	2
Tennessee, by do.	6

Votes.

Sixty guineas were given in London, on the
5th of April, to receive one hundred, if the
American embargo should be taken off by the
first of May.

MARRIED, in Leesburg, on Sunday
last, by the reverend J. Minee, captain J.
Slater, aged 82 years, to Mrs. Elizabeth
Dorshimer, a sprightly widow of about
75, after a prudent courtship of something
less than 20 years.

Where Cupid strikes his arrows fast,
In Hymen's bands they'll join at last;
None after this shall need媒媒,
Who read the ages of this pair.
He wouldn't her for a wife have took,
Was he not in want of a cook?
And sure the wisest course he's taken,
Who gets a wife to cook his bacon.

[Impartial Journal.]

A German Liveratus has discovered, that
the word is Hebrew, which is commonly
translated rib, more properly signifies
tongue, and consequently, that Eve was
taken out of Adam's tongue. This is ex-
tremely probable.

We are authorised to state
that the Occoquan Bridge is fi-
nished, and ready for the ac-
commodation of passengers.

May 20

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold, at the
Vendue Store, on a credit of 60 days,
3 bales Musgo Mamoodies,
1 bale Beeboon Gurrabs,
6 bales Checks.

Philip G. Marssteller.

May 20.

FOR SALE,

22 puncheons of Rum
20 hds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per
brig Mercury from Barbadoes.

AND FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Cuthbert Powell.

May 2.

dlwo3w.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date
the 1st day of February, 1807, and duly re-
corded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town
of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscriber,
for the purpose of satisfying certain debts
due from the said Craig to the banks of Alex-
andria and Washington, will be sold on
the premises to the highest bidder, at public
auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of
June next:

That handsome three story Brick
dwelling House and Lot,
In fee simple, situated in the town of Alex-
andria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of
Duke-street, and bordering thereon 23 feet, 9
inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two sto-
ry Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee sim-
ple, west of Water-street, on the south side of
Duke-street, and bordering thereon 27 feet, 10
inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the pernicious bite from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermitting fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.
Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

Of the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin*, Esq. late Attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molther and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Fawbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laconic remark however is too often forgotten; whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Seafaring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and

will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbins, Esq. Mrs. Macubbins, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

TOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially I was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

JOHN ROBERTS,

OFFERS FOR SALE,

50 chests fresh Teas, prime quality, consisting of Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin

5 puncheons Jamaica and Windward Island Spirits

15 hogsheads Trinidad Molasses

5 pipes 4th proof French Brandy

Holland Gin

Lisbon and Malaga Wines

10 bags Pepper

8 barrels ground Ginger

Cotton in bales

Green Coffee in barrels and bags

Sugar in hogsheads and barrels

Loaf Sugar

Allum, Copperas, Madder, Indigo, Fig-Bush

Powder, Shot and Lead

Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinnamon, &c. &c.

April 25.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King Street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOTS on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUNDS RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsy, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of

S. H. O. E. S.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAIRD,

Soap and Candies in boxes.

Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRMARSH-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA,
HAS FOR SALE,
AN assorttment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Tenerife &

Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc

dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

WINES.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Leaf and Lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's

in bottles and bladders.

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